INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/US 91/09160

International Application No

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

Int.Cl. 5 C12N15/55; C12N15/82; C12N15/70; C12N9/16
A01H5/00; C11B1/00; C12Q1/68

II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched[7]

Classification System	Classification Symbols
Int.Cl. 5	C12N ; A01H ; C11B ; C12Q

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched[8]

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT[9]

Category *	Citation of Document, [11] with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages [12]	Relevant to Claim No.[13]
Y	WO,A,9 012 084 (DNA PLANT TECHNOLOGY) 18 October 1990 see page 8, line 30 - page 9, line 4	1,2,9-15
Y	J. EXP. BOT. vol. 41, 1990, SUPPL., P8-2 SLABAS, A. R., ET AL.: 'Enzymology and molecular biology of plant lipid biosynthesis' see the abstract P8.10	1,2,9-15
Y	FAT SCI. TECHNOL. vol. 92, no. 6, 1990, pages 232 - 236; HUEHNE, K., ET AL.: 'Genetic manipulation of the fatty acid chain length pattern in yeast' see the whole document	10,15
P,X	WO,A,9 116 421 (CALGENE) 31 October 1991 see the whole document	1,2,9-15

-/--

* Special categories of cited documents: [10]

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report
21 APRIL 1992	06. 05. 92
International Searching Authority	**Signature of Authorized Officer**
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	MADDOX A.D.

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)

Category °	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
A	TRENDS IN BIOTECHNOLOGY vol. 5, no. 2, February 1987, pages 40 - 47; KNAUF, V. C.: 'The application of genetic engineering to oilseed crops' see the whole document	1-15
A	TRENDS IN BIOTECHNOLOGY vol. 7, no. 5, May 1989, pages 122 - 126; BATTEY, J. F., ET AL.: 'Genetic engineering for plant oils: potential and limitations' see page 125	1-16
A	JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN OIL CHEMISTS SOCIETY vol. 67, no. 4, April 1990, pages 217 - 225; BAFOR, M., ET AL.: 'Properties of the glycerol acylating enzymes in microsomal preparations from the developing seeds of safflower (Carthamus tinctorius) and turnip rape (Brassica campestris) and their ability to assemble cocoa-butter type fats' see page 224, left column, last paragraph - right column, paragraph 1	1-15
A	J. CELL. BIOCHEM. SUPPL. vol. 14E, 1990, page 266; KNAUF, V. C., ET AL.: 'Reprogramming levels of fatty acid synthesis enzymes in developing embryos of rapeseed' see abstract R018	1-15
A	JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY. vol. 257, 1982, BALTIMORE US pages 12141 - 12147; MCKEON, T. A., ET AL.: 'Purification and characterization of the stearoyl-acyl carrier protein desaturase and the acyl-acyl carrier protein thioesterase from maturing seeds of safflower' see the whole document	1-15
A	EP,A,0 255 378 (CALGENE) 3 February 1988 see page 4, line 11 - line 22 see page 4, line 53 - line 64	1-15

-/--

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)

Category *	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
A	EUR. J. BIOCHEM. vol. 142, 1984, pages 43 - 48; MURPHY, D. J., ET AL.: 'Solubilization, purification and kinetic properties of three membrane-bound long-chain acyl-coenzyme-A thioesterases from microsomes of photosynthetic tissue' see page 43, left column, last paragraph ---	1-3
A	BIOTECHNOLOGY vol. 6, no. 10, October 1988, NEW YORK US pages 1219 - 1221; BAYLEY, S A., ET AL.: 'Metabolic consequences of expression of the medium chain hydrolase gene of the rat in mouse NIH 3T3 cells' see the whole document ---	10-15

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO. US 9109160
SA 54943

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information. 21/04/92

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO-A-9012084	18-10-90	US-A- 5034323	23-07-91
		AU-A- 5412390	05-11-90
		EP-A- 0465572	15-01-92
		WO-A- 9011682	18-10-90
WO-A-9116421	31-10-91	EP-A- 0480024	15-04-92
EP-A-0255378	03-02-88	AU-B- 612326	11-07-91
		AU-A- 7630287	04-02-88
		AU-B- 609724	09-05-91
		AU-A- 7630387	04-02-88
		EP-A- 0255377	03-02-88
		JP-A- 63119680	24-05-88
		JP-A- 63112987	18-05-88

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
US 95/10627

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 C12N15/55 C12N15/82 C12N5/10 A01H5/00 C11B1/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 C12N A01H C11B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	PLANT PHYSIOL. BIOCHEM., vol. 31, 1993 pages 599-602, GRELLET, F., ET AL. 'Arabidopsis thaliana systematic cDNA sequencing reveals a gene with homology with Umbellularia californica C12:0-ACP thioesterase' see the whole document ---	1,30
P,X	WO,A,95 13390 (CALGENE INC ;VOELKER TONI ALOIS (US); YUAN LING (US); KRIDL JEAN () 18 May 1995 see figures 2,12 --- -/--	1,9,30

[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

[X] Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

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"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
8 January 1996	02.02.96

Name and mailing address of the ISA	Authorized officer
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax (+31-70) 340-3016	Maddox, A

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter nal Application No
PCT/US 95/10627

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P,X	ARCHIVES OF BIOCHEMISTRY AND BIOPHYSICS, vol. 316, no. 1, January 1995 pages 612-618, DÖRMANN, P., ET AL. 'Cloning and expression in Escherichia coli of a novel thioesterase from Arabidopsis thaliana specific for long-chain acyl-acyl carrier proteins' see the whole document ---	1,30
A	J. PLANT PHYSIOL., vol. 143, 1994 pages 416-425, TÖPFER, R., ET AL. 'Molecular cloning of CDNAs or genes encoding proteins involved in de novo fatty acid biosynthesis in plants' see page 420, last paragraph - page 422 ---	1-33
A	WO,A,94 10288 (CALGENE INC ;VOELKER TONI ALOIS (US); DAVIES HUW MAELOR (US); KNUT) 11 May 1994 see page 24, line 18 - line 27 ---	1-33
A	BIOCHEMISTRY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY OF MEMBRANE AND STORAGE LIPIDS OF PLANTS, N. MURATA AND C.R. SOMERVILLE, EDS (ROCKVILLE, MD: THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLANT PHYSIOLOGISTS), 1993 pages 60-66, YADAV, N., ET AL. 'Genetic manipulation to alter fatty acid profiles of oilseed crops' see the whole document ---	1-33
A	WO,A,92 11373 (DU PONT) 9 July 1992 see page 51, line 1 - line 12; example 6 ---	1-33
A	WO,A,92 20236 (CALGENE INC) 26 November 1992 see page 54 - page 57 ---	1-33
A	WO,A,91 16421 (CALGENE INC) 31 October 1991 see the whole document ---	1-33
A	PLANT PHYSIOLOGY SUPPLEMENT, vol. 105, May 1994 page 155 JONES, A., ET AL. 'Isolation and characterization of two thioesterase cDNA's from Cuphea hookeriana' see abstract 855 ---	1-33

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
/US 95/10627

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P,A	THE PLANT CELL , vol. 7, no. 3, March 1995 pages 359-371, JONES, A., ET AL. 'Palmitoyl-acyl carrier protein (ACP) thioesterase and the evolutionary origin of plant acyl-ACP thioesterases' see the whole document	1-33
P,A	WO,A,95 06740 (MAX PLANCK GESELLSCHAFT ;TOEPFER REINHARD (DE); MARTINI NORBERT (D) 9 March 1995 see table II	1-33

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Inter nal Application No
PCT/US 95/10627

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
WO-A-9513390	18-05-95	NONE		
WO-A-9410288	11-05-94	US-A-	5455167	03-10-95
		CA-A-	2147617	11-05-94
		EP-A-	0670903	13-09-95
WO-A-9211373	09-07-92	AU-B-	662506	07-09-95
		AU-B-	9116191	22-07-92
		DE-D-	69113635	09-11-95
		EP-A-	0563191	06-10-93
WO-A-9220236	26-11-92	EP-A-	0557469	01-09-93
		US-A-	5455167	03-10-95
		JP-T-	7501924	02-03-95
WO-A-9116421	31-10-91	US-A-	5298421	29-03-94
		US-A-	5344771	06-09-94
		EP-A-	0480024	15-04-92
		US-A-	5304481	19-04-94
WO-A-9506740	09-03-95	AU-B-	7739894	22-03-95

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/EP 95/00369

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 A01H5/10 A01H1/06

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 A01H

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP,A,0 496 504 (HEATON) 29 July 1992 cited in the application see claims 1-20	1,9,15, 18,20,21
A	US,A,4 627 192 (FICK) 9 December 1986 see the whole document	1,9,15, 18,20,21
A	US,A,4 378 655 (JOHNSON) 5 April 1983 see claims 1-24	15
A	EP,A,0 431 833 (GREEN) 12 June 1991 see page 5, line 3 - line 28	2,3,15, 16

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[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

[X] Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

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"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
15 May 1995	9. 06. 95

Name and mailing address of the ISA	Authorized officer
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax (+31-70) 340-3016	Herygers, J

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1992)

ma I Application No
PCT/EP 95/00369

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of docu[redacted]th indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passag[redacted]	Relevant to claim No.
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 014 no. 197,23 April 1990 & JP,A,02 039834 (KUMAO KATSUKI) 8 February 1990, see abstract -----	4

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
EP-A-496504	29-07-92	US-A-	5276264	04-01-94
		AU-A-	1013292	16-07-92
		CA-A-	2058849	10-07-92
		CA-A-	2129621	10-07-92
		HU-A-	66874	30-01-95
		JP-A-	5199821	10-08-93
		NZ-A-	241263	26-10-94
US-A-4627192	09-12-86	US-A-	4743402	10-05-88
US-A-4378655	05-04-83	US-A-	4527352	09-07-85
EP-A-431833	12-06-91	AU-B-	633554	04-02-93
		AU-A-	5319190	06-06-91
		CA-A-	2032638	30-05-91

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/GB 93/00432

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

Int.Cl. 5 C12N15/55; C12N15/82; C12N9/16; C12N5/10
C12N1/21; A01H1/00

II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched[7]

Classification System	Classification Symbols
Int.Cl. 5	C12N ; A01H

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched[8]

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT[9]

Category °	Citation of Document, [11] with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages [12]	Relevant to Claim No.[13]
X	PLANT LIPID BIOCHEMISTRY, STRUCTURE AND UTILIZATION; NINTH INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON PLANT LIPIDS, KENT, ENGLAND, UK, JULY 8-13, 1990. 1990, PORTLAND PRESS LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND pages 157 - 159 HELLYER, A., ET AL. 'Acyl-acyl-carrier protein thioesterase from oil seed rape purifiaction and characterization'	7,8
Y	see the whole document	1-6,9-16

Y	WO,A,9 116 421 (CALGENE) 31 October 1991 see the whole document	1-6,9-16

	-/--	

° Special categories of cited documents : [10]

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

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"&" document member of the same patent family

IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report
27 MAY 1993	14 -06- 1993
International Searching Authority	**Signature of Authorized Officer**
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	MADDOX A.D.

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO [redacted]ELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECON[redacted]ET)

Category °	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
Y	BIOTECHNOLOGY vol. 10, no. 1, January 1992, NEW YORK US page 59 'Advances in gene technology: Feeding the world in the 21st century' see right column, line 6 - line 10 & MIAMI SHORT REPORTS.1992 MIAMI WINTER SYMP., JAN 19-24, 1992. vol. 2, 1992, page 102 VOELKER, T.A., ET AL 'Engineering laurate production in oilseeds' ---	1-6,9-16
P,X	WO,A,9 211 373 (DU PONT) 9 July 1992 see example 5 ---	1-6,9,10
P,X	WO,A,9 220 236 (CALGENE) 26 November 1992 see page 58, line 30 - line 36; figure 6 -----	1,3,4,7, 9,10

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO. GB 9300432
SA 70674

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information. 27/05/93

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO-A-9116421	31-10-91	EP-A- 0480024	15-04-92
WO-A-9211373	09-07-92	AU-A- 9116191	22-07-92
WO-A-9220236	26-11-92	None	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT US92 04332

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(5) :A23D 7/00, 9/00; A01H 5/10; C12N 5/14, 15/29, 15/82
US CL :426/601, 607; 435/69.1, 240.4, 320.1; 800/250

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 800/DIG 15, DIG 16, DIG 17, 200

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

Please See Extra Sheet.

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P,X P,Y	ARCHIVES of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Volume 290(1), Issued October 1991, Davies, et al., "Developmental Induction, Purfication, and further characterization of 12:0-ACP Thioesterase From immature cotyledons of Umbellularia Californica," pages 37-45, see the entire document.	1-6 7-11, 17-21
Y	The Journal of Biological Chemistry, Volume 260(29), Issued 15 December 1985, Poulose, et al., "Cloning and sequencing of the cDNA for S-acyl fatty acid synthase thioesterase from the uropygial gland of mallard duck," pages 15953-15958, see the entire document.	1-11, 17-21
Y	Biochem. J. Volume 243, Issued 1987, Naggert, et al., "Cloning and Sequencing of the medium-chain S-acyl Fatty acid synthetase thioester hydrolase cDNA from rat mammary gland", pages 597-601, see the entire document.	1-11, 17-21
Y	The metabolism, Structure and Function of Plant Lipids, Issued 1987, Pollard, et al., "Fatty Acid Synthesis in developing oilseeds," pages 455-463, see especially pages 459-460.	1-11, 17-21

[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. [ ] See patent family annex.

*	Special categories of cited documents:	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be part of particular relevance	"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
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"L"	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&"	document member of the same patent family
"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date f the actual completion of the international search 18 AUGUST 1992	Date of mailing of the international search report 25 AUG 1992
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231	Authorized officer CHE S. CHERESKIN

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US92/04332

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P,X P,Y	Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Volume 284(2), Issued 01 February 1991, Pollard, et al., "A specific acyl-ACP thioesterase implicated in medium-chain fatty acid production in immature cotyledons of Umbellularia Californica, pages 306-312.	1-6 7-11, 17-21
Y	Tibtech, Volume 5, Issued February 1987, Knauf, "The application of genetic engineering to oilseed crops," pages 40-47, see especially pages 44-45.	1-11, 17-21
Y	Bio/Technology, Volume 6, Issued October 1988, Bayley et al., "Metabolic Consequences of expression of the medium chain hydrolase gene of the rat in mouse NIH 3T3 cells," pages 1219-1221, see the entire document.	1-11, 17-21
X Y	US,A 4,721,626 (Rule) 26 January 1988, see the entire document, especially Tables II and VII.	6,9 6,9
X Y	US,A 4,386,111 (van Heteren, et al.) 31 May 1983, see the entire document, especially column 1.	6,9 6,9
X Y	US,A 4,614,663 (Rule) 30 September 1986, see the entire document, especially Tables II and VII.	6,9 6,9
X Y	US,A 4,410,557 (Miller) 18 October 1983, see the entire document, especially Table I.	6,9 6,9
X	Chemical Abstracts, Volume 112, Issued 18 June 1990, Daulatabad, et al., "Studies on Verbenaceae seed oils, page 345, Abstract 232551q, see the entire document.	1,6
X Y	Plant Physiology, Volume 84, Issued 1987, Cao, et al. "Acyl coenzyme A preference of diacylglycerol acyltransferase from the maturing seeds of Cuphea, maize, rapeseed, and canola," pages 762-765, see the entire document.	1-6 1-9

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/US91/02960

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) 3

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

IPC(5): C12N 9/14, 15/29, 15/55,5/04; A01H 4/00; C07K 13/00

U.S.: 435/320.1, 240.4,69.1,195; 800/205; 530/370

II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched 4

Classification System	Classification Symbols
U.S.	435/320.1, 172.3, 240.4, 69.1, 195; 530/370; 800/205; 935/67

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched 6

Chemical Abstracts Online (File Biosis 1969-1991); USPTO Automated Patent System (File USPAT 1971-1991); Sequence search, PIR/SPT, Gen b/UMBL. See attachment for search terms.

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT 14

Category *	Citation of Document, 16 with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages 17	Relevant to Claim No. 18
X,P Y	Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics, volume 284 (2), Issued 01 February 1991, Pollard et al., "A specific acyl-Acp thioesterase implicated in medium-chain fatty acid production in immature cotyledons of Umbellularia californica," pages 306-312, see the entire document.	27-35 1-26,36-37
Y	European Journal of Biochemistry, volume 165, Issued 1987, Witkowski et al., "Molecular cloning and sequencing of cDNA encoding the acyl carrier protein and its flanking domains in the mammalian Fatty acid synthetase", pages 601-606, see the entire document but especially Figure 4.	1-37

* Special categories of cited documents: 15

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search 2	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report 2
13 August 1991	06 SEP 1991
International Searching Authority 3	**Signature of Authorized Officer 20**
ISA/US	Che Swyden Chereskin

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)

Category *	Citation of Document, ** with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages **	Relevant to Claim No **
X Y	European Journal Biochemistry, volume 142, issued 1984, Murphy et al., "Solubilization, purification and Kinetic properties of three membrane-bound long-chain acyl-coenzyme-A thioesterases from microsomes of photosynthetic tissue," pages 43-48, see the entire document.	27-28 1-13,15-21, 24-26,29-37
X Y	The Journal of Biological Chemistry, volume 257(20), Issued 25 October 1982, McKeon et al., "Purification and characterization of the stearoyl-acyl carrier protein desaturase and the acyl-acyl carrier protein thioesterase from maturing seeds of safflower," pages 12141-12147, see the entire document.	27-28 1-13,15-21, 24-26,29-37
X Y	Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics, volume 172, Issued 1976, Shine et al., "Fat Metabolism in higher plants", pages 110-116, see the entire document.	27-28 1-13,15-21, 24-26,29-37
A	Journal Experimental Botany, volume 41 (Suppl.), Issued 1990, Slabas et al., "Enzymology and molecular biology of plant lipid biosynthesis," page p8-2. See the entire abstract.	1-37
Y	Proceedings National Academy Science (USA), volume 86, issued March 1989, Gould et al., "Use of DNA polymerase Chain reaction for homology probing: Isolation of partial cDNA or genomic clones encoding the iron-sulfur protein of succinate dehydrogenase from several species," pages 1934-1938, see the entire document.	1-23
Y	Science, volume 244, Issued 16 June 1989, Gasser et al., "Genetically engineered plants for crop improvement," pages 1293-1299, see the entire document.	1-37

V. ☐ OBSERVATIONS WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE [1]

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2) (a) for the following reasons:

1 ☐ Claim numbers . because they relate to subject matter [1] not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claim numbers . because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out [1], specifically:

3. ☐ Claim numbers_____, because they are dependent claims not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of PCT Rule 6.4(a).

VI. ☒ OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING [2]

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application as follows:

See attached sheet.

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims of the international application.

2. ☒ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims of the international application for which fees were paid, specifically claims:

1-37.

3. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim numbers:

4. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the International Searching Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

Remark on Protest

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by applicant's protest.

☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

Group I, claims 1-26, drawn to recombinant DNA constructs comprising thioesterase and host cells comprising thioesterase constructs.

Group II, claims 27-37, drawn to a method of producing a plant thioesterase in a host cell and plant thioesterase.

Group III, claims 38-52, drawn to a method of producing a medium chain free fatty acid, a method of modifying free fatty acid in a plant cell and plant cells and seeds having a modified free fatty acid composition.

Group IV, claims 53-59, drawn to a method of modifying fatty acid composition of triglycerides and modified plant cells.

Group V, claims 60-66, drawn to plant seed oils.

Attachment to PCT/ISA/210

Search terms:

plant(s)

thioesterase(s)

vascular plants/bc

sequence search of Figures 4A and 4B

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/US 88/03480

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) [6]

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

IPC[4]: C 11 C 1/04; C 12 P 7/64

II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched [7]

Classification System	Classification Symbols
IPC[4]	C 11 C; C 12 P; A 01 H

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched [8]

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT [9]

Category [10]	Citation of Document, [11] with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages [12]	Relevant to Claim No. [13]
A	EP, A, 0239470 (SOCIETE NATIONALE ELF AQUITAINE) 30 September 1987 see claim 8; page 4, lines 55-65; example 43 --	1
A	EP, A, 0232933 (AKZO) 19 August 1987 see claim 4; example 5; page 2, line 7 - page 3, line 10 --	1,7,8,10, 18,19
A	GB, A, 2176480 (KAO CORPORATION) 31 December 1986 see claim 1; example 1; page 5, line 62 - page 6, line 4 --	1,10
A	GB, A, 2188057 (INSTITUT PENYELIDIKAN MINYAK KELAPA SAWIT MALAYSIA) 23 September 1987 see claims 1,3; examples 2,10 --	1

./.

* Special categories of cited documents: [10]

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report
9th February 1989	- 1. 03. 89
International Searching Authority	**Signature of Authorized Officer**
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	P.C.G. VAN DER PUTTEN

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)

Category *	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No
P,A	EP, A, 0245076 (UNILEVER) 11 November 1987 see page 1, lines 46-53; examples 1-4	1-6
A	US, A, 4627192 (GERHARDT N. FICK) 9 December 1986 see claims 1-6; column 3, lines 21-23 cited in the application	1-6
A	US, A, 4601856 (MASAO SUZUKI et al.) 22 July 1986 see claim 1; examples 1-5 cited in the application	1,20-22

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO. US 8803480
SA 25149

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on 23/02/89
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
EP-A- 0239470	30-09-87	FR-A,B	2596415	02-10-87
		JP-A-	62232390	12-10-87
EP-A- 0232933	19-08-87	US-A-	4629742	16-12-86
		US-A-	4678580	07-07-87
		JP-A-	62179388	06-08-87
GB-A- 2176480	31-12-86	FR-A-	2583431	19-12-86
		DE-A-	3619860	18-12-86
		JP-A-	61287989	18-12-86
GB-A- 2188057	23-09-87	None		
EP-A- 0245076	11-11-87	AU-A-	7248187	12-11-87
		GB-A-	2190394	18-11-87
		SE-A-	8701847	07-11-87
		JP-A-	63017697	25-01-88
US-A- 4627192	09-12-86	US-A-	4743402	10-05-88
US-A- 4601856	22-07-86	JP-A-	61000297	06-01-86
		EP-A-	0225946	24-06-87

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US96/16078

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :C12N 15/82
US CL : 435/172.3, 320.1

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 435/172.3, 320.1; 800/205, 255, DIG. 15, DIG. 16, DIG. 17

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

APS, CAS ONLINE, MPSRCH
search terms: thioesterase, stearic, stearate, C18:0, mangosteen, SEQ ID NO: 8

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	JONES. Palmitoyl-Acyl Carrier Protein (ACP) Thioesterase and the Evolutionary Origin of Plant Acyl-ACP Thioesterases. The Plant Cell, March 1995. Vol. 7. pages 359-371, see the entire document.	1-8
A, P	US 5,455,167 A (VOELKER et al.) 03 October 1995, see the entire document.	1-8
A, P	US 5,512,482 A (VOELKER et al.) 30 April 1996, see the entire document.	1-8
A	US 5,344,771 A (DAVIES et al.) 06 September 1994, see the entire document.	1-8

[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. [ ] See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
07 JANUARY 1997	13 FEB 1997
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231	Authorized officer Che Swyden Chereskin IW for

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US96/16078

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A, P	LIU et al. 'Isolation and characterization of stearoyl-ACP tioesterase.' In: Plant Lipid Metabolism. Edited by Jean-Claude Kader and Paul Mazliak. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers, received 18 July 1995, pages 102-104, see the entire document.	1-8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US96/16078

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

Please See Extra Sheet.

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:
1-8

Remark on Protest

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US96/16078

BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION WAS LACKING
This ISA found multiple inventions as follows:

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be searched, the appropriate additional search fees must be paid.

Group I, claim(s) 1-8, drawn to a method of using DNA encoding an acyl-ACP thioesterase to increase the C18:0 fatty acid content of plant seeds.
Group II, claim(s) 9-11, drawn to a method of using DNA encoding antisense for a native stearoyl-ACP desaturase to increase the C18:0 fatty acid content of plant seeds comprised of DNA encoding acyl-ACP thioesterase.
Group III, claim(s) 12-14 and 17-18, drawn to plant seeds.
Group IV, claim(s) 15-16 and 19-20, drawn to vegetable oil.
Group V, claim(s) 21-24, drawn to a DNA construct encoding a recombinant antisense transcript comprised of operably joined segments from two plant stearoyl desaturase genes and a method of using same to increase stearate (C18:0) content of plant seeds.

The inventions listed as Groups I-V do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: Methods of Groups I, II and V involve different starting material and different method steps to produce different products comprised of different DNA constructs all of which constitute the special technical features which define the contribution of each invention. The products of Groups III, IV, and V are defined by different chemical properties and different functional and structural properties which constitute the special technical features which define the contribution of each invention. A seed of Group III is defined by chemical, functional and structural properties different from those of the seeds made by the processes of Groups, I, II and V; for example seeds made by each of the processes of Groups I, II and V comprise different DNA constructs, yet seeds of Group III do not comprise any recombinant DNA constructs. Oil of Group IV is defined by chemical, functional and structural properties different from those of seeds of Group III from which the oil was extracted and refined; for example, seeds of Group III are defined in terms of total fatty acids which include lipids found in membranes as well as oil bodies in all of the cells of the seeds whereas the oil of Group IV is defined in terms of stearate-acyl groups present in a refined liquified oil product.

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

PCT

NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION

(PCT Rule 61.2)

To:

Commissioner
US Department of Commerce
United States Patent and Trademark Office, PCT
2011 South Clark Place Room CP2/5C24
Arlington, VA 22202
ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE

in its capacity as elected Office

Date of mailing (day/month/year) 08 February 2001 (08.02.01)	
International application No. PCT/EP00/05150	**Applicant's or agent's file reference** L/XG25/cm/3
International filing date (day/month/year) 05 June 2000 (05.06.00)	**Priority date** (day/month/year) 04 June 1999 (04.06.99)
Applicant MARTINEZ-FORCE, Enrique et al	

1. The designated Office is hereby notified of its election made:

   [X] in the demand filed with the International Preliminary Examining Authority on:

   18 December 2000 (18.12.00)

   [ ] in a notice effecting later election filed with the International Bureau on:

   _____

2. The election [X] was

   [ ] was not

   made before the expiration of 19 months from the priority date or, where Rule 32 applies, within the time limit under Rule 32.2(b).

The International Bureau of WIPO **34, chemin des Colombettes** **1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland**	Authorized officer S. Mafla
Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35	Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38

Q L

PCT

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 18 and Rules 43 and 44)

Applicant's or agent's file reference	**FOR FURTHER ACTION**	see Notification of Transmittal of International Search Report (Form PCT/ISA/220) as well as, where applicable, item 5 below.
L/XG25/cm/3		
International application No.	International filing date *(day/month/year)*	(Earliest) Priority Date *(day/month/year)*
PCT/EP 00/ 05150	05/06/2000	04/06/1999
Applicant		
CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS		

This International Search Report has been prepared by this International Searching Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 18. A copy is being transmitted to the International Bureau.

This International Search Report consists of a total of 3 sheets.

[X] It is also accompanied by a copy of each prior art document cited in this report.

1. **Basis of the report**

a. With regard to the **language,** the international search was carried out on the basis of the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

[ ] the international search was carried out on the basis of a translation of the international application furnished to this Authority (Rule 23.1(b)).

b. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international search was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing :

[ ] contained in the international application in written form.

[ ] filed together with the international application in computer readable form.

[ ] furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.

[ ] furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readble form.

[ ] the statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.

[ ] the statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished

2. [ ] **Certain claims were found unsearchable** (See Box I).

3. [ ] **Unity of invention is lacking** (see Box II).

4. With regard to the **title,**

[X] the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

[ ] the text has been established by this Authority to read as follows:

5. With regard to the **abstract,**

[X] the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

[ ] the text has been established, according to Rule 38.2(b), by this Authority as it appears in Box III. The applicant may, within one month from the date of mailing of this international search report, submit comments to this Authority.

6. The figure of the **drawings** to be published with the abstract is Figure No. _____

[ ] as suggested by the applicant.

[ ] because the applicant failed to suggest a figure.

[ ] because this figure better characterizes the invention.

[X] None of the figures.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/EP 00/05150

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 A01H5/10 A61K7/00 A23D7/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 A01H A61K A23D C11C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)
EPO-Internal, FSTA, BIOSIS, PAJ, WPI Data, COMPENDEX

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 885 643 A (ZHEGONG FAN ET AL) 23 March 1999 (1999-03-23) table 9 ---	10
A	DATABASE FSTA 'Online! INTERNATIONAL FOOD INFORMATION SERVICE (IFIS), FRANFURT/MAIN, DE; AN: 1998-06-n0250, 1997 ALVAREZ-ORTEGA, R.: "Characterization of polar and non polar seed lipid classes from highly saturated fatty acid sunflower mutants" XP002148880 & Lipids, Vol. 32, num. 8, pgs. 833-837 abstract --- -/--	1,12,13, 18

[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

[X] Patent family members are listed in annex.

° Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
29 September 2000	18/10/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA	Authorized officer
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL – 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Fonts Cavestany, A

1

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1992)

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication,where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	DATABASE FSTA 'Online! INTERNATIONAL FOOD INFORMATION SERVICE (IFIS), FRANFURT/MAIN, DE; WEN-HSIUNG LIU ET AL: "Interesterification of vegetable oils using an immobilized sn-1,3-specific lipase adsorbed on solid carriers." Database accession no. 1998-03-k0051 XP002148881 abstract & JOURNAL OF THE CHINESE AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL SOCIETY 1997 GRADUATE INST. OF AGRIC. CHEM., NAT. TAIWAN UNIV., TAIPEI, TAIWAN, vol. 35, no. 4, pages 355-364, ---	1,14
A	DATABASE FSTA 'Online! INTERNATIONAL FOOD INFORMATION SERVICE (IFIS), FRANFURT/MAIN, DE; MARQUEZ-RUIZ G ET AL: "Thermoxidative stability of triacylglycerols from mutant sunflower seeds." Database accession no. 2000-00-n0189 XP002148882 abstract & JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN OIL CHEMISTS' SOCIETY 76 (10) 1169-1174 1999 CORRESPONDENCE (REPRINT) ADDRESS, M. MANCHA, INST. DE LA GRASA (CSIC), APARTADO 1078, E-41080 SEVILLE, SPAIN. E-MAIL MMANCHA(A)CICA.ES, ---	1
A	US 5 795 969 A (FEHR WALTER R ET AL) 18 August 1998 (1998-08-18) tables ---	1
A	WO 89 03419 A (LUBRIZOL CORP) 20 April 1989 (1989-04-20) claims -----	14

1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No
PC[redacted] 00/05150

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5885643 A	23-03-1999	AU 3150597 A	09-12-1997
		CA 2255628 A	27-11-1997
		EP 0921728 A	16-06-1999
		WO 9743907 A	27-11-1997
US 5795969 A	18-08-1998	US 5557037 A	17-09-1996
		US 5602311 A	11-02-1997
		US 5663485 A	02-09-1997
		US 5714672 A	03-02-1998
		US 5684230 A	04-11-1997
		US 5684231 A	04-11-1997
		US 5850029 A	15-12-1998
		US 5534425 A	09-07-1996
		US 5763745 A	09-06-1998
		US 5714668 A	03-02-1998
		US 5714669 A	03-02-1998
		US 5710369 A	20-01-1998
		US 5714670 A	03-02-1998
WO 8903419 A	20-04-1989	AT 131206 T	15-12-1995
		AU 615969 B	17-10-1991
		AU 2612988 A	02-05-1989
		DE 3854761 D	18-01-1996
		DE 3854761 T	25-04-1996
		EP 0349606 A	10-01-1990
		JP 2501622 T	07-06-1990

10CM

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PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference	FOR FURTHER ACTION	See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)
L/XG25/ems/3		
International application No.	International filing date *(day/month/year)*	Priority date *(day/month/year)*
PCT/EP00/05150	05/06/2000	04/06/1999
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC A01H5/10		
Applicant CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS		

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.

2. This REPORT consists of a total of 5 sheets, including this cover sheet.

   ☐ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e. sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).

   These annexes consist of a total of sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

   - I ☒ Basis of the report
   - II ☐ Priority
   - III ☐ Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
   - IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention
   - V ☒ Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations suporting such statement
   - VI ☐ Certain documents cited
   - VII ☒ Certain defects in the international application
   - VIII ☒ Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand	Date of completion of this report
18/12/2000	08.03.2001
Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority: European Patent Office D-80298 Munich Tel. +49 89 2399 - 0 Tx: 523656 epmu d Fax: +49 89 2399 - 4465	Authorized officer Bunn, D Telephone No. +49 89 2399 2086

Form PCT/IPEA/409 (cover sheet) (January 1994)

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No. PCT/EP00/05150

I. Basis of th r port

1. This report has been drawn on the basis of *(substitute sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to the report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17).)*:
Description, pages:

1-26 as originally filed

Claims, No.:

1-18 as originally filed

Drawings, sheets:

1/5-5/5 as originally filed

2. With regard to the **language**, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language: , which is:

- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of the international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
- ☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rule 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

- ☐ contained in the international application in written form.
- ☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
- ☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
- ☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

4. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

- ☐ the description, pages:
- ☐ the claims, Nos.:

☐ the drawings, sheets:

5. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):

   (Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report.)

6. Additional observations, if necessary:

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)	Yes:	Claims	1-18
	No:	Claims	
Inventive step (IS)	Yes:	Claims	1-18
	No:	Claims	
Industrial applicability (IA)	Yes:	Claims	1-18
	No:	Claims	

2. Citations and explanations
   see separate sheet

VII. Certain defects in the international application

The following defects in the form or contents of the international application have been noted:
see separate sheet

VIII. Certain observations on the international application

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:
see separate sheet

V. Reasoned statement

1. US-A-5 885 643 (D1) discloses (see Table 9) a number of canola oils having an oleic acid content of more than 40 wt% and a stearic acid content of more than 12 wt% based on the total fatty acid content of said oil, as in lines 1-3 of claim 10. There is no disclosure in the available prior art of the remaining subject matter of claim 10, wherein a maximum of 10 wt% of the fatty acid groups in the sn-2 position of the TAG molecules constituting the oil are saturated fatty acids. In this way, an oil with a balance of good saturates and unsaturates is obtained (see description, p.5, para.2-3).

   The document "'Characterization of polar and non polar seed lipid classes from highly saturated fatty acid sunflower mutants" (DATABASE FSTA [Online] INTERNATIONAL FOOD INFORMATION SERVICE (IFIS), FRANFURT/MAIN, DE; AN: 1998-06-n0250, 1997 ALVAREZ-ORTEGA, R.: XP002148880) refers to sunflower oils with an increased stearic acid content and with very low contents of saturated fatty acids in the sn-2 position, but no values are provided. The remaining documents cited in the search report are less relevant.

   The subject matter of claim 10 thus meets the requirements of Article 33 PCT.

2. Claim 1 relates to plant seeds containing an oil as defined in claim 10. As the abovementioned oils in Table 9 of D1 were obtained via hydrogenation and fractionation, their stearic and oleic acid contents do not correspond to the stearic and oleic acid contents of the oils in plant seeds (see Table 2 & col.12, para.4).

   It follows that the subject matter of claim 1 also meets the requirements of Article 33 PCT.

3. There is no disclosure in the available prior art of crossing plants grown from seeds containing an oil with a stearic acid content of at least 12 wt.% with plants grown from seeds containing an oil with an oleic acid content of at least 40 wt.%, as specified in claim 14 (see US-A-5 795 969, Tables I-VI & WO-A-89 03419, p.13, l.26-38).

It follows that the subject matter of claim 14 also meets the requirements of Article 33 PCT.

4. The subject matter of the remaining claims likewise meets the requirements of Article 33 PCT:
- claim 12 relates to plants grown from the plant seeds of claim 1, claim 13 to plants producing the seeds of claim 1, claim 18 to meal or crushed seeds from the seeds of claim 1;
- claims 2-9 relate to preferred embodiments of the seeds of claim 1, claim 11 to a preferred embodiment of the oil of claim 10, claims 15-17 to a preferred embodiment of the method of claim 14.

VII. Certain defects

1. Contrary to the requirements of Rule 5.1(a)(ii) PCT, the relevant background art disclosed in D1 is not mentioned in the description, nor is this document identified therein.

VIII. Certain observations

1. The claims are not supported by the description, contrary to Article 6 PCT:
a) While the claims embrace seeds and oil of **all** plants, the examples provided in the description refer **exclusively** to sunflower plants;
b) The description (pp.12-14) refers to a number of aspects of the invention which are not in fact claimed.

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WO 00/74470 A1

(54) Title: HIGH OLEIC HIGH STEARIC PLANTS, SEEDS AND OILS

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to plant seeds that contain an oil having an oleic acid content of more than 40 wt% and a stearic acid content of more than 12 wt% based on the total fatty acid content of said oil, and wherein a maximum of 10 wt% of the fatty acid groups in the sn-2 position of the TAG molecules constituting the oil are saturated fatty acid groups. The invention also relates to plants that can be grown from the seeds, oil that can be extracted from the seeds, and to methods for obtaining the seeds, plants and oil.

HIGH OLEIC HIGH STEARIC PLANTS, SEEDS AND OILS

The present invention relates to new seeds that contain an oil having a high oleic and high stearic content. The invention also relates to plants producing these seeds and to the oil that is contained in the seeds. In addition, the invention relates to methods for producing the seeds, plants and oil.

The uses of oils are determined by their fatty acid composition. The principal component of oils are the triacylglycerol (TAG) molecules, which constitute normally more than 95% of the oil. Three fatty acids are bound to a molecule of glycerol to make the TAG. If these fatty acids are mainly saturated fatty acids ("saturates") the product is called fat and it is solid at room temperature. On the other hand if the fatty acids are mainly unsaturated then it is called oil and it is liquid at room temperature.

The oils obtained from seeds cultivated in temperate climate (sunflower, soybean, rapeseed, etc.) have mainly unsaturated fatty acids, like linoleic and oleic acids, so they are liquid and primarily used for cooking, salad dressing, etc. Fats are obtained from animals (margarine, lard, etc.), some tropical trees (cocoa, palm) or chemically modified (hydrogenation and transesterification) liquid vegetable oils. They have mainly saturated (palmitic or stearic acids) or chemically modified fatty acids (trans fatty acids) all with high melting point.

Table 1 shows as an example the fatty acid composition and other properties of some fats and oils. The fats are needed for most of the food industry to make margarine, shortening, bakery, confectionery, snacks, etc. The food industry uses the fat for these purposes because of their plastic properties (they do not melt, can be spread, or do not stick to the hand) and stability (they have a good resistance to oxidation at room or high temperatures).

Table 1

Oil or fat	Fatty acid composition (%)						Properties	
	Others[1]	Myristic	Palmitic	Stearic	Oleic	Linoleic	Trans	Saturated
Lard	3	2	25	12	45	10	1	79
Butter	14	10	26	12	28	3	3	84
Margarine			10	7	46	34	23	*
Palm oil		1	45	5	39	9		18
Olive oil	1		14	3	71	10		2
Cocoa butter			26	35	35	3		4
Normal sunflower			7	5	30	57		1
High oleic sunflower			5	4	88	2		1

[1] "others" are palmitoleic in the case of lard and olive oil and also fatty acids shorter than 12 carbons in butter

* depends on the level of hydrogenation

The actual available fats are however not a good option because they have negative nutritional properties. The main problem is that they raise the bad form of serum cholesterol (low density lipoprotein, LDL). This is due to several facts, some related to the origin of the fat and others with the manipulation thereof. Animal fats have most of the saturated fatty acids in the position 2 of the TAG molecule. Most vegetable fats and oils, however, have only minor amounts of saturated fatty acids in this position and are therefore more healthy.

During digestion the TAG molecule is hydrolysed by enzymes called lipases (figure 1). The fatty acids in positions 1 and 3 are liberated as free fatty acids. If these fatty acids are saturated they form insoluble salts with calcium and magnesium, being mostly excreted. But fatty acids in position 2 form with the glycerol a molecule of monoacylglycerol, which has detergent properties and is easily absorbed into the body. The

saturated fatty acids from animal fats are then absorbed, thus raising LDL.

In order to increase the percentage of saturated fatty acids, vegetable oils are hydrogenated and/or transesterified. The hydrogenation process produces trans fatty acids that probably are even worse than saturated fatty acids as illustrated by Willett, W.C. & Ascherio, A. (1994) Trans fatty acids: Are the effects only marginal? American Journal of Public Health 84:722-724. The transesterification process changes randomly the fatty acids within the three positions, converting a healthy vegetable oil with low saturated fatty acid in the 2 position in an oil that has near 30% of saturated fatty acids. So neither of the two chemical modifications leads to a healthy product.

However, not all fats are unhealthy. It has been demonstrated that cocoa butter, which has around 60% of saturated fatty acids, the rest being mainly oleic acid, does not raise serum cholesterol. This is due to two main reasons. One is that only 4% of the saturated fatty acids are in position 2 and the other is that the principal saturated fatty acid is stearic acid. Stearic acid does not have a negative effect on serum cholesterol. Probably the amount of 35% of oleic acid in the cocoa butter also adds to its healthy property.

It is important to note that except in cocoa butter, palmitic acid is the main saturated fatty acid of commodity fats. Palmitic is however not a very healthy fat.

Traditional breeding and mutagenesis has not been the only tool used to form seeds producing oil with different fatty acid profiles. Increases in stearic acid in oil bearing plants have also been addressed by the introduction of transgenes into the germplasm, to alter the fatty acid biosynthesis pathway of the vegetable oil. The fatty acid biosynthesis in vegetable oil, but more particularly sunflower oil, includes the biosynthesis of basically two saturates (palmitate, stearate) and two

unsaturates (oleate and linoleate). In oilseeds, the stearoyl-ACP desaturase is the enzyme which introduces the first double bond on stearoyl-ACP to form oleoyl-ACP. Thus, this is an enzyme that assists in the determination of the unsaturation in the C18 length fatty acids.

In U.S. Patent No. 5,443,974 the inhibition of canola enzyme stearoyl-ACP desaturase was described. The stearate levels were increased but the levels of palmitate were basically unaffected. Inhibition of the plant enzyme stearoyl-ACP desaturase in canola was also reported by Knutzon et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:2624-28 (1992). These results showed an increase in the level of stearate produced in the canola seed. The research also showed that inhibition by antisense in seeds of canola and soybean, respectively, showed increased stearate. When a plasmid containing a gene encoding for stearoyl-ACP desaturase was placed in canola, this inhibition resulted in an increase in stearic acid but unfortunately a reduction in the oleate. However, in the soybean this inhibition of stearate resulted in a less dramatic reduction of the oleate. This slower decrease in oleate however may have been a function of the small initial levels of oleate in the soybean. The fatty acid pathway in most oilseed plants appears to be resistant to maintaining both oleic and stearic at elevated levels.

PCT/US97/01419 describes increased levels of both stearic acid and palmitic acid in sunflowers through the inhibition of the plant enzyme stearoyl-ACP desaturase. As indicated above, palmitic oil is not, however, viewed as being a very healthy oil.

PCT/US96/09486 discloses that sunflower oil levels of both palmitic and oleic acids could be increased, the seeds having increased levels of palmitic acid of 21-23% and of oleic acid of 61%. The sunflower oil is liquid at room temperature. But the increased palmitic fatty acid level is alleged to allow the oil to be used in shortening and in margarine with relatively

low level of hydrogenation, which leads to a relatively low level of trans-fatty acids in the resulting product. However, the commercial value may be questioned because of the high level of palmitic acid.

There thus remains a need for a sunflower oil which is both healthy and useful for industrial purposes. Furthermore, it is desirable to have a sunflower oil that has a balance of good saturates and good unsaturates, i.e. that is high in unsaturates but has sufficient saturates to be used for margarines or hardstock without high levels of hydrogenation, thus leading to no trans-fatty acids in the resulting product. Basically, there remains a need for a sunflower plant that can produce seed containing oil which is high in oleic acid and in stearic acid with reduced linoleic levels.

It is therefore the object of the present invention to provide a vegetable oil with high stearic acid (as saturated fatty acid) and high oleic acid (as unsaturated fatty acid) contents that will reduce the above described problems with fat. In this oil the stearic acid should preferably be in positions 1 and 3 of TAG.

The present invention is based on the following considerations. The seed fatty acid biosynthesis occurs inside the plastid (figure 2). A series of cycling reactions catalysed by the enzymatic complex FAS I produces the palmitoyl-ACP that has 16 carbons. A second enzymatic complex called FAS II elongates the palmitoyl-ACP to stearoyl-ACP (18 carbons), that is further modified by the stearate desaturase to produce oleoyl-ACP. These are the three main fatty acids synthesised by the plastid, being cleaved off the ACP by the action of the enzyme thioesterase and then exported out of the plastid. Later in the cytoplasm, the oleic acid may be desaturated to linoleic and linolenic acids.

The TAG (storage oil) is produced in the cytoplasm using the pool of fatty acids in the cytoplasm. This fatty acid pool consists of the fatty acids exported

from the plastid and the linoleic acid made in the cytoplasm by desaturation. Thus, the fatty acid composition of TAG is determined by the fatty acids exported out of the plastid plus the linoleic acid produced in the cytoplasm.

It was then contemplated that a new plant that is rich in stearic and oleic acids could be selected if a reduced stearate desaturase activity (leading to a decrease in the amount of oleoyl-ACP formed and therefore in an increase in the stearoyl-ACP) was combined with a good thioesterase activity on stearoyl-ACP (which leads to the stearic acid being transported out of the plastid into the cytoplasm). This plant will produce an accumulation of stearoyl-ACP inside the plastid, and the good activity of the thioesterase over stearoyl-ACP should export it very well out of the plastid, having there a high stearic acid content available for TAG biosynthesis.

Out of the plastid, in the cytoplasm the high oleic character is necessary to keep the linoleic acid content low. In high oleic lines, the conversion pathway does not work properly, so there is no conversion of oleic acid to linoleic acid.

The present invention is thus based on the finding that by selection of one parent line that has a high stearic (HS) acid content on the one hand and a second parent line having a high oleic and high thioesterase (HOHT) activity over stearoyl-ACP on the other hand, crosses can be made that result in seeds having a combination of the high stearic and high oleic properties (HSHO). In addition, it was surprisingly found that in said oil a maximum of 10 wt% of the fatty acid groups in the sn-2 position of the TAG molecules are saturated fatty acid groups.

Therefore, the present invention relates to plant seeds that contain an oil comprising an oleic acid content of more than 40 wt% and a stearic acid content of more than 12 wt% based on the total fatty acid content of said oil, and wherein a maximum of 10 wt% of the fatty

acid groups in the sn-2 position of the TAG molecules constituting the oil are saturated fatty acid groups. Preferably, the saturated fatty acid groups are stearic acid groups. It is preferred that the oil has in the sn-2 position of the TAG molecules a maximum of 8%, more preferably a maximum of 5 wt% of saturated fatty acid groups, in particular stearic acid groups.

Regarding the other fatty acids, it is preferred that the oleic acid content is from 55 to 75 wt%, the stearic acid content is from 15 to 50 wt%, in particular 20 to 40 wt%, and the linoleic acid content is less than 20 wt%. Preferably the total level of saturated fatty acids is at least 20 wt%.

Selection of the parents can be achieved as follows.

Lines with high stearic acid content are lines having a stearic acid content of more than 12%, preferably more than 20%. One example of such a high stearic (HS) parent line, which was selected after mutagenesis and has a stearic acid content of 26 wt%, is available as "CAS-3" (ATCC deposit no. 75968, deposited on December 14, 1994). Another example is "CAS-4", having a stearic acid content of 16.1 wt% (ATCC deposit no. 75969, deposited on December 14, 1994). By analysing the fatty acid composition of oil derived from the seeds of other candidate lines, the skilled person will be able to select other suitable parent lines.

It was found that some of the usual high oleic varieties could not be used for the purpose of the invention because they were found to have very low thioesterase activity over the stearoyl-ACP. To overcome this, by measuring the thioesterase activity, lines with good activity over stearoyl-ACP can be selected from the available high oleic lines collections.

In short, one would first analyse the fatty acid composition of the oil of several promising lines. A suitable HOHT parent line would have more than 7-8% stearic acid and either less than 5% linoleic acid or

more than 75% oleic acid. Subsequently, the selected lines must be grown and self pollinated. The total thioesterase activity is measured in seeds 15 days after flowering (15DAF) on both oleoyl-ACP and stearoyl-ACP. In suitable lines, the activity over stearoyl-ACP should be more than 10% of the activity over oleoyl-ACP. The ratio between both activities determines whether a line is suitable as a parent line or not.

In Table 2 the fatty acid composition and thioesterase activity of two high oleic sunflower lines are illustrated.

Table 2

Stearic acid content and thioesterase Vmax over the stearoyl-ACP of 15 days after flowering seeds from two high oleic sunflower lines.

Sunflower line	Stearic acid (%)	Thioesterase activity Vmax
HOHT	17.8	2.03
HOLT	8.0	0.82

The HOHT line is a high oleic line with thioesterase over stearoyl-ACP activity (HOHT) of more than twice the thioesterase Vmax over stearoyl-ACP than an usual high oleic line (HOLT). The relative activity of the enzymes over the stearoyl-ACP standardised with respect to the one over oleoyl-ACP is illustrated in Figure 3. This line has as a consequence more stearic acid at 15 days after flowering (Table 2) and also in the oil obtained from the mature seed (Table 3).

Table 3

Fatty acid composition (%) of seeds from two high oleic sunflower lines.

	Fatty acid composition (%)

Sunflower line	palmitic	stearic	oleic	linoleic	araquic	behenic
HOHT	4.3	9.7	78.5	3.9	1.0	2.6
HOLT	3.8	4.9	84.3	4.8	0.5	1.7

This HOHT parent line was deposited on September 7, 1999 with the American Type Culture Collection (10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, Va 20110-2209) and was assigned the number PTA-628.

Lines of both types (HOHT and HOLT) have been crossed with the high stearic CAS-3 line. In Figures 4 (for HOHT) and 5 (for HOLT), the F2 segregation for both traits (high stearic acid content and high oleic acid content) are shown. The seeds with higher content in stearic and oleic acids are within a circle. From the figures it follows that the HOHT line with high thioesterase activity over stearoyl-ACP has high oleic high stearic seeds and the line without high thioesterase activity has no seeds of this type. Table 4 shows the fatty acid composition of these lines.

Table 4
Fatty acid composition of selected high oleic and stearic lines, with high and low thioesterase activity over stearoyl-ACP, after crossing with HS line CAS-3

	Fatty acid composition (%)					
Sunflower line	palmitic	stearic	oleic	linoleic	araquic	behenic
HOHTxCAS-3	5.2	24.6	59.2	6.8	1.8	2.4
HOLTxCAS-3	4.3	17.4	72.1	4.0	1.3	2.8

The selected F2 lines are selfed for 5 to 6 generations in isolated conditions to avoid contamination. The resultant generations are selected, based on high oleic and stearic acid content. Thioesterase activity can be analysed to assist in the selection process. Likewise, marker assisted breeding can be employed to track any or all of the three traits to make the selection process quicker. Various markers such as SSR microsatellite, ASO, RFLP and likewise can be employed. The use of markers is not necessary, as standard tests are known for determining oleic, stearic, and thioesterase activity. However, once identified markers make trait tracking easier and earlier in the plant's life.

The true breeding plants produce an oil having a similar fatty acid composition to the F2 seeds selected with a low content of saturated fatty acid in the 2 position of the TAG molecule (Table 5).

Table 5
Fatty acid composition of oil, TAG and sn-positions of true breeding HSHO plants selected. n.d.= not detected.

	Fatty acid composition (mol%)					
	Palmitic	Stearic	Oleic	Linoleic	Araquic	Behenic
Total oil	5.5	24.9	57.8	8.2	1.7	1.8

TAG	5.6	26.1	57.6	7.4	1.6	1.7
sn-2 position	1.7	1.9	87.4	9.0	n.d.	n.d.
sn-1 and 3 position	7.2	33.1	46.8	7.3	2.7	2.9

The invention also relates to plants which form seeds which contain the above described oil of the invention and to the oil per se as well as to products derived from the seeds, such as meal and crushed seeds. The plants, seeds, oil, meal and crushed seeds of the invention are for example sunflower plants, seeds, oil, meal and crushed seeds.

The plants and seeds of the invention are obtainable by a method comprising:

a) providing seeds which contain an oil having a stearic acid content of at least 12 wt% based on the total fatty acid content of the oil;

b) providing seeds which contain an oil having an oleic acid content of at least 40 wt% based on the total fatty acid content of the oil, and which have a thioesterase activity over stearoyl-ACP that is at least 10% of the thioesterase activity over oleoyl-ACP;

c) crossing plants grown from the seeds provided in step (a) and (b);

d) harvesting the F1 seed progeny.

Preferably, the method further comprises the steps of:

e) planting the F1 progeny seeds to grow plants;

f) self-pollinating the plants thus grown to produce F2 seed;

g) testing the seed for the presence of a stearic acid content in the oil of at least 12 wt% and an oleic acid content of at least 40 wt% and a thioesterase activity over stearoyl-ACP that is at least 10% of the thioesterase activity over oleoyl-ACP;

h) planting seeds having the desired levels of stearic acid content, oleic acid content and thioesterase activity to grow plants;

i) self-pollinating the plants thus grown to produce F3 seed; and

j) optionally repeating steps g), h) and i) until the desired levels of stearic acid content, oleic acid content and thioesterase activity are fixed.

Preferably, the stearic acid content is at least 15 wt%, preferably at least 20 wt%.

The present invention also covers the method of obtaining an oil, in particular a sunflower oil, having an oleic acid content of more than 40 wt% and a stearic acid content of more than 12 wt% based on the total fatty acid content of the oil by extracting oil from the seeds. The method preferably includes an extraction process which does not involve a substantial modification of the (sunflower) oil.

Additionally, in the process of extraction of the oil from the seeds there is preferably no substantial chemical or physical modification nor enzymatic rearrangement taking place and preferably no substantial hardening of the oil.

The present invention also includes food products comprising oil obtainable from seeds, in particular sunflower seeds, having an oleic acid content of more than 40 wt% and a stearic acid content of more than 12 wt% based on the total fatty acid content of the oil. Food products that are particularly useful for this type of oil include spreads, margarines, shortenings, sauces, ice-cream, soups, bakery products, confectionery products, and the like. In these food products the level of (sunflower) oil is preferably from 3 to 100 wt% relative to the total oil weight in the product. When used to form a spread according to the present invention the (sunflower) oil is preferably used as a hardstock at levels of 5 to 20 wt%.

The sunflower seeds of the present invention are also suitable per se for human and animal consumption.

The present invention also encompasses cosmetic products comprising an oil, in particular a sunflower oil, the oil having an oleic acid content of more than 40 wt% and a stearic acid content of more than 12 wt% based on the total fatty acid content of the oil. These cosmetic products can preferably contain levels of (sunflower) oil from 3 to 100 wt%. Some examples of these cosmetic products would include creams, lotions, lipsticks, soap bars and skin or hair oils.

The present invention also includes a process for selecting Helianthus annuus plants, capable of producing seeds having the desired oil. The steps of the method are a) selecting a number of Helianthus annuus plants, collecting therefrom the seeds, the oil of which has a stearic acid content of at least 12 wt% and preferably 18 wt% based on the total fatty acid content; (b) selecting a number of Helianthus annuus plants, collecting therefrom the seeds, which express an oleic acid content of at least 40 wt% based on the oil present in the seed and a thioesterase activity over stearoyl-ACP that is at least 10% of the thioesterase activity over oleoyl-ACP; (c) crossing the plants grown from the seeds of (a) and (b); and, harvesting the F1 seed progeny.

Additional steps include the steps of: (d) planting of the seeds or embryo rescue of the embryos of the F1 progeny obtained to form F2 segregating seeds; (e) selecting from the F2 seeds which developed plants, those plants which produce seeds having an oleic acid content of more than 40 wt% and a stearic acid content of more than 12 wt% based on the total fatty acid content of the oil, optionally selfing the selected plant to form true breeding inbreds.

The present invention also includes the process for producing F1 hybrid seed. The steps of the method are a) planting seed of two inbreds having high oleic acid content of at least 40 wt% and thioesterase activity over stearoyl-ACP that is at least 10% of the thioesterase activity over oleoyl-ACP, one of which may be male

sterile, b) crossing the two inbreds, and c) harvesting the F1 seed capable of producing F2 seed with an at least 40 wt% oleic acid content and an at least 12 wt% stearic acid content.

The present invention encompasses a vegetable oil with a new and unique fatty acid composition produced in easy to grow crops. The preferred crop is sunflower. This plant was used for making this invention. However, the invention is more broadly applicable and selection of suitable parents to produce the derived vegetable oil could likewise modify other crops. These crops would include at least Brassicas, peanuts, palms and other oil producing plants. When mutation is used for making one or both of the parents, the crop should be susceptible to mutagenically induced oil changes. Rape seed meets all these requirements as does sunflower, these crops are presently some of the most useful crops for production of this new and unique fatty acid composition in the oil of their seeds.

In this application reference is made to the following figures:

Figure 1: hydrolysis of triacylgycerols by lipase;

Figure 2: plastid showing the fatty acid biosynthesis in oilseeds;

Figure 3: elevated thioesterase activity shown as the relative activity of the thioesterase over stearoyl-ACP and oleoyl-ACP of HOHT and HOLT;

Figure 4: the F2 segregation for stearic and oleic acids of the cross between high oleic with high thioesterase activity over stearoyl-ACP line (HOHT) and a high stearic acid line (CAS-3);

Figure 5: the F2 segregation for stearic and oleic acids of the cross between high oleic with low thioesterase activity over stearoyl-ACP line (HOLT) and a high stearic acid line (CAS-3).

DEFINITIONS

"SUNFLOWER" shall mean Helianthus annuus.

"PLANT" shall include the complete plant and all plant and cell parts including pollen, kernel, oil, embryo, stalk, head, roots, cells, meristems, ovule, anthers, microspores, embryos, DNA, RNA, petals, seeds, and the like and protoplasts, callus or suspensions of any of the above.

"15DAF" shall mean 15 days after flowering.

"TOTAL FATTY ACID CONTENT" of the sunflower oil refers to the sum of C16:0, 18:0, 18:1, 18:2, 20:0, 22:0 and the traces of other like fatty acids as determined simultaneously in the oil from the seed.

"HOLT" shall mean having high to medium-high (40%-90%) oleic acid levels in the oil when compared to normal, wildtype sunflower seed (oleic acid levels of 17%-20%) wherein there are "LOW LEVELS OF THIOESTERASE ACTIVITY". A "HOLT LINE" is a line, in particular a sunflower line, having the HOLT trait.

"HOHT" shall mean having high to medium-high (40%-90%) oleic acid levels in the oil when compared to normal, wildtype sunflower seed (oleic acid levels of 17%-20%) wherein there are "HIGH LEVELS OF THIOESTERASE ACTIVITY". A "HOHT LINE" is a line, in particular a sunflower line, that has the HOHT trait.

"HIGH LEVELS OF THIOESTERASE ACTIVITY" shall mean levels (at 15DAF) of thioesterase activity over stearoyl-ACP which are at least 10% of the thioesterase activity over oleoyl-ACP. Consequently, "LOW LEVELS OF THIOESTERASE ACTIVITY" shall mean levels which are below the "HIGH LEVELS OF THIOESTERASE ACTIVITY".

"HS" shall mean having stearic acid levels in the oil of at least 12 wt% and preferably at least 15 wt% or more preferably at least 18 wt% or even at least 20 wt% based on the total fatty acid content. "HIGH STEARIC LINE" or "HS LINE" shall mean a line, in particular a sunflower line, having the HS trait.

"HOHS" shall mean having levels of above 40% oleic acid and at least 12 wt% stearic acid in the oil and preferably having levels of at least 15% wt, more preferably at least 18 wt% or even at least 20 wt% stearic acid in the oil. A "HOHS LINE" shall mean a line having the HOHS trait.

EXAMPLES

INTRODUCTION

Preparation of HS parent

In order to obtain the HS parent a method can be used for preparing sunflower seeds having an increased stearic acid and oleic acid content as compared to wild type seeds. This method includes the step of treating parent seeds with a mutagenic agent during a period of time and in a concentration sufficient to induce one or more mutations in the genetic trait involved in stearic acid or oleic acid biosynthesis. This results in an increased production of stearic acid and/or an increased level of oleic acid. These mutagenic agents include agents such as sodium azide or an alkylating agent, like ethyl methane sulfonate, of course any other mutagenic agent having the same or similar effects may also be used. The treated seeds will contain inheritable genetic changes. These mutated seeds are then germinated and progeny plants are developed therefrom. To increase the traits in the lines the progeny can be crossed or selfed. The progeny seeds are collected and analysed.

Sodium azide and ethyl methane sulfonate were used as mutagenic agents in Example 1. Several sunflower lines with a stearic acid content between 12 and 45% have been obtained. In all these cases the original sunflower parent line for the production of the high stearic acid lines used was RDF-1-532 (Sunflower Collection of Instituto de Agricultura Sostenible, CSIC, Cordoba, Spain) that has from 4 to 7% stearic acid content in the seed oil.

Selecting the HOHT parent

In principle it is sufficient to screen oleic lines for a HOHT phenotype and use this line for either transformation or for crossing to a high stearic line to develop a HOHS line. A suitable line is at least the HOHT parent line that was deposited on September 7, 1999 with the American Type Culture Collection (10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, Va 20110-2209) and was assigned the number PTA-628.

Making the HOHS line

Seeds having the HOHT trait or the stearic trait can then be crossed to each other to form the HOHS line. Optionally there can be additional cycles of germination, culturing, and selfing to fix the homozygosity of the traits in the lines and crossing and collection of seeds.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plants growth conditions

Sunflower (Helianthus annuus L.) seeds from high oleic lines with altered seed fatty acid content was used to test for the thioesterase activities over stearoyl-ACP. Plants were cultivated in growth chambers at 25/15°C (day/night) temperature, 16 hours photoperiod and photon flux density of 300 micromol $m^{-2}s^{-1}$. Seeds for analysis were harvested at 15 days after flowering and kept at -20°C.

Radioactive reagents and preparation of acyl-ACPs

1-^{14}C-Oleic with specific radioactivity of 2.1 GBq/mmol and [9,10(n)-^{3}H] stearic acid with specific radioactivity of 1.9 GBq/mmol were obtained from American Radiolabeled Chemicals Inc. (St.Louis, Mo., USA). To prepare the fatty acid sodium salt, an appropriate volume of fatty acid solution was transferred to a glass tube, the solvent was removed under a stream of nitrogen, and the residue was dissolved in 10% Triton X-100, 0.6 mM

NaOH. This solution was heated at 55°C for 1 hour to ensure homogeneity.

Acyl-ACPs were prepared using a modification of the enzymatic synthesis procedure of Rock C.O. et al. (1981) Methods Enzymology 72:397-403. Assays contained 0.1 M Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 0.4 M LiCl, 5 mM ATP, 10 mM $MgCl_2$, 2 mM DTT, 130 microM fatty acid sodium salt, 0.27 mM ACP-SH and 1.8 mU of acyl-ACP synthetase (the last two components were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Quimica S.A. Madrid, Spain) in a final volume of 110 microliter. Reactions were incubated at 37°C for 3 hours. After this time the pH was acidified to 6.0 by adding 1 microliter of 3.6 M HCl and the mixture was cleaned of free fatty acids using a modification of the method described by Mancha M. et al. ((1975) Anal. Biochem. 68:600-608), which method consists of adding an equal volume of isopropanol and washing three times with hexane saturated in water/isopropanol (1:1; v/v).

Preparation of crude extracts for enzyme assays and protein determination

Frozen seeds were peeled and ground in extract buffer containing 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.5), 2 mM DTT and 5% (v/v) glycerol (Dörmann P. et al. (1994) Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1212:134-136) at 1 g of tissues/10 ml of buffer. Protein concentrations were measured using a Protein Assay Kit (Bio-Rad) according to the manufacturer's recommendations, with BSA as standard.

Enzyme assays

Acyl-ACP thioesterase activity was assayed in a final volume of 170 microliter using 130 microliter of crude extract. Control assays had crude extract omitted. Reactions mixtures contained 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.5), 5% glycerol and 2 mM dithiothreitol (DTT) and different concentrations of substrates (stearoyl-ACP and oleoyl-ACP). Incubations were carried out for 20 min at 25°C. Reactions were stopped by the addition of 170 microliter

of 1 M acetic acid in isopropanol containing 1 mM of oleic acid. Mixtures were then washed three times with hexane saturated in water/isopropanol (1:1, v/v).

Acyl-ACP thioesterase activity was determined by counting the radioactivity of the aqueous phase, which contained the non-hydrolysed substrates. Then, 3 ml of solvent scintillant (purchased from National Diagnostics, Hessle, England) was added and the radioactivity was measured using a scintillation counter (Rackbeta II; LKB, Sweden). Data from acyl-ACP thioesterase assays were fitted to the Michaelis-Menten equation by non-linear least-squares regression analysis using Microcal Origin 4. 1, and correlated to $P<0.05$, as determined by paired Student's test. Vmax and Km were derived from these curves.

EXAMPLE 1

Preparation of a HS line

1. Mutation with EMS

Seeds were mutagenised with a solution of 70 mM of ethyl methane sulfonate (EMS) in water. The treatment was performed at room temperature during 2 hours while shaking (60 rpm). After mutagenesis the EMS solution was discarded and seeds were washed during 16 hours under tap water.

Treated seeds were germinated in the field and plants were self-pollinated. The seeds collected from these plants were used to select new sunflower lines with modifications in the fatty acid composition. By using the method of Garcés, R. and Mancha, M. ((1993) Anal. Biochem. 211, 139-143) the seed fatty acid composition was determined by gas liquid chromatography, after converting the fatty acids into their corresponding methyl esters.

A first plant with 9 to 17% stearic acid content in the oil was selected. The progeny was cultivated for five generations wherein the stearic acid content increased and the new genetic trait became stably

fixed in the genetic material of the seed. This line is called CAS-3. The minimum and the maximum stearic acid content of the line were 19 and 35% respectively. The stearic acid content of oil extracted from seeds from this cell line may thus lie between 19 and 35%.

2. Mutation with sodium azide

Sunflower seeds were mutagenised with sodium azide, at a concentration of 2 mM in water. The treatment was performed at room temperature during two hours while shaking (60 rpm). Then the mutagenesis solution was discarded and seeds were washed during 16 hours with tap water.

Seeds were planted in the field and plants were self-pollinated. Seeds from these plants were collected, and the fatty acid composition was determined by gas liquid chromatography, after converting the fatty acids into their corresponding methyl esters using the method described in Example 1.

Seeds from a plant having around 10% stearic acid in the oil were selected and cultivated for five generations. During this procedure the stearic acid content was increased and the new genetic trait fixed. This line is called CAS-4. A selected sample of this line was analysed resulting in a stearic acid content of 16.1%. The minimum and the maximum values were 12 and 19%, respectively.

Table 6

	Percentage fatty acids			
Line	Palmitic	Stearic	Oleic	Linoleic
CAS-3	5.1	26.0	13.8	55.1
CAS-4	5.5	16.1	24.3	54.1

CAS-3 and CAS-4 are on deposit with the American Type Culture Collection, having ATCC numbers 75968 and 75969, respectively.

EXAMPLE 2

Production of a HSHO line

1. General

Sunflower plants were grown from the sunflower seeds of the HOHT line, seeds of which are on deposited at ATCC (PTA-628). Sunflower plants were also grown from the sunflower seeds of CAS-3. The lines were crossed. The plants were assisted by artificial pollination in order to ensure adequate seed production occurred. The F1 seed was produced on the HOHT line, or vice versa, and harvested. The F2 seeds with more than 20% stearate and more than 40% oleate were selected. Although this produces the oil of the present invention the level of production is limited.

Therefore fixed inbred lines evidencing seeds with these oil profiles are desirable. These homozygous fixed inbred HSHO lines can then be crossed to form hybrid seed, which will produce F2 seed evidencing the desired oil traits of the present invention.

Toward this end the F1 seeds were planted and produced plants were selfed in isolated conditions and F2 seed was produced. The F2 seed was tested for the three traits, high stearic, high oleic and high levels of thioesterase activity. The remaining portion of the seeds evidencing these traits was employed to grow plants to form F3 seed. The selfing and screening and selection process is repeated to develop the fixed homozygous HSHO line, having the following fatty acid profile, C:16 5.4, C:18.0 24.8, C:18.1 58.5, C:18.2 7.2. Once the trait is fixed similar HSHO lines can cross to form hybrid seed having both traits.

According to the invention sunflower plants and seeds from which said oil can be extracted have been obtained by means of a biotechnological process. This

high stearic acid content is an inheritable trait and is fairly independent from the growing conditions.

2. First cross

A sunflower plant was grown from a sunflower seed of an HOHT line having a stearic acid content of 10.7 wt% and an oleic acid content of 74.6 wt%. A sunflower plant was also grown from a CAS-3 sunflower seed. The plants were crossed. The plants were assisted by artificially pollination in order to ensure adequate seed production occurred. The F1 seed was produced on the HOHT line, or vice versa, and harvested.

A F1 seed having a stearic acid content of 9.8 wt% and an oleic acid content of 80.7 wt%, was selected. This F1 seed was planted and produced a plant which was selfed in isolated conditions and F2 seeds were produced. These F2 seeds were tested for oleic and stearic acid contents. A seed containing 23.6 wt% of stearic acid and 65.5 wt% of oleic acid was selected.

This F2 seed was planted and produced a plant which was selfed in isolated conditions and at 15DAF several seeds were collected and analysed for stearoyl-ACP thioesterase activity. Plants with seeds rendering more than 10% stearoyl-ACP thioesterase referred to the oleoyl-ACP thioesterase activity of the same plant were selected.

Mature seeds from the plants selected in the previous step and having stearic acid content higher than 20 wt% and oleic acid content higher than 40 wt% were submitted to the selfing, screening and selection process repeatedly to develop the fixed homozygous high stearic high oleic line having the following fatty acid profile in the oil:

palmitic 7.8 wt%;
stearic 24 wt%;
oleic 57.7 wt%;
linoleic 5.9 wt%;
araquic 1.9 wt%;

behenic 2.7 wt%.

Once the trait is fixed, similar high stearic high oleic lines can cross to form hybrid seed having the above selected traits.

An analysis of the sn-2 position and sn-1,3 positions of the TAG molecules of this oil indicates the following distribution of fatty acids (in wt%):

sn-2:

palmitic 3.3%;
stearic 3.4%;
oleic 88.8%;
linoleic 4.5%;
araquic 0%;
behenic 0%

sn-1,3:

palmitic 9%;
stearic 29.9%;
oleic 51.1%;
linoleic 4.7%;
araquic 2.3%;
behenic 3%

Thus, the total amount of saturated fatty acid groups in the sn-2 position of the TAG molecules of this oil is 6.7 wt%.

3. Second cross

A sunflower plant was grown from a sunflower seed of an HOHT line having a stearic acid content of 8.4 wt% and an oleic acid content of 78.5 wt%. A sunflower plant was also grown from a CAS-3 sunflower seed. The plants were crossed. The plants were assisted by artificially pollination in order to ensure adequate seed production occurred. The F1 seed was produced on the HOHT line, or vice versa, and harvested. A F1 seed having a stearic acid content of 7.1 wt% and an oleic acid content of 84.6 wt%, was selected. This F1 seed was planted and produced a plant which was selfed in isolated conditions and F2 seeds were produced. These F2 seeds were tested

for oleic and stearic acid contents. A seed containing 22.8 wt% of stearic acid and 64.8 wt% of oleic acid was selected.

This F2 seed was planted and produced a plant which was selfed in isolated conditions and at 15 DAF several seeds were collected and analysed for stearoyl-ACP thioesterase activity. Plants with seeds rendering more than 10% stearoyl-ACP thioesterase referred to the oleoyl-ACP thioesterase activity of the same plant were selected. Mature seeds from the plants selected in the previous step and having stearic acid content higher than 20 wt% and oleic acid content higher than 40 wt% were submitted to the selfing, screening and selection process repeatedly to develop the fixed homozygous high stearic high oleic line having the following fatty acid profile in the oil:

palmitic 5.8 wt%;
stearic 24,7 wt%;
oleic 57.6 wt%;
linoleic 8.2 wt%;
araquic 1.8 wt%;
behenic 1.9 wt%.

Once the trait is fixed, similar high stearic high oleic lines can cross to form hybrid seed having the above selected traits.

An analysis of the sn-2 position and sn-1,3 positions of the TAG molecules of this oil indicates the following distribution of fatty acids (in wt%):

sn-2:

palmitic 1.7%;
stearic 1.9%;
oleic 87.5%;
linoleic 8.9%;
araquic 0%;
behenic 0%

sn-1,3:

palmitic 7.2%;
stearic 33.2%;

oleic 46.9%;
linoleic 7.3%;
araquic 2.6%;
behenic 2.8%.

Thus, the total amount of saturated fatty acid groups in the sn-2 position of the TAG molecules of this oil is 3.6 wt%.

4. Third cross

A sunflower plant was grown from a sunflower seed of an HOHT line having a stearic acid content of 9.9 wt% and an oleic acid content of 81.2 wt%. A sunflower plant was also grown from a CAS-3 sunflower seed. The plants were crossed. The plants were assisted by artificially pollination in order to ensure adequate seed production occurred. The F1 seed was produced on the HOHT line, or vice versa, and harvested.

A F1 seed having a stearic acid content of 8.9 wt% and an oleic acid content of 82.3 wt%, was selected. This F1 seed was planted and produced a plant which was selfed in isolated conditions and F2 seeds were produced. These F2 seeds were tested for oleic and stearic acid contents. A seed containing 23.9 wt% of stearic acid and 64.0 wt% of oleic acid was selected.

This F2 seed was planted and produced a plant which was selfed in isolated conditions and at 15 DAF several seeds were collected and analysed for stearoyl-ACP thioesterase activity. Plants with seeds rendering more than 10% stearoyl-ACP thioesterase referred to the oleoyl-ACP thioesterase activity of the same plant were selected. Mature seeds from the plants selected in the previous step and having stearic acid content higher than 20 wt% and oleic acid content higher than 40 wt% were submitted to the selfing, screening and selection process repeatedly to develop the fixed homozygous high stearic high oleic line having the following fatty acid profile in the oil:

palmitic 5.4 wt%;

stearic 24,2 wt%;
oleic 62.1 wt%;
linoleic 4.7 wt%;
araquic 1.6 wt%;
behenic 2.0 wt%.

Once the trait is fixed, similar high stearic high oleic lines can cross to form hybrid seed having the above selected traits.

An analysis of the sn-2 position and sn-1,3 positions of the TAG molecules of this oil indicates the following distribution of fatty acids (in wt%):

sn-2:
palmitic 1.8%;
stearic 3.3%;
oleic 89.6%;
linoleic 5.3%;
araquic 0%;
behenic 0%

sn-1,3:
palmitic 9.5%;
stearic 33.5%;
oleic 48.2%;
linoleic 4.3%;
araquic 2.2%;
behenic 2.3%

Thus, the total amount of saturated fatty acid groups in the sn-2 position of the TAG molecules of this oil is 5.1 wt%.

The present application pertains to genetic material, comprising plant seeds, which include the oil contained therein, meal and crushed seeds, as well as the process of growing the seeds and the plants that are the result from growing the seeds and plants producing the seeds.

CLAIMS

1. Plant seeds that contain an oil having an oleic acid content of more than 40 wt% and a stearic acid content of more than 12 wt% based on the total fatty acid content of said oil, and wherein a maximum of 10 wt% of the fatty acid groups in the sn-2 position of the TAG molecules constituting the oil are saturated fatty acid groups.

2. Plant seeds according to claim 1, wherein the seeds contain an oil that has in the sn-2 position of the TAG molecules constituting the oil a maximum of 8 wt% of saturated fatty acid groups.

3. Plant seeds according to claims 1 or 2, wherein the seeds contain an oil that has in the sn-2 position of the TAG molecules constituting the oil a maximum of 5 wt% of saturated fatty acid groups.

4. Plant seeds according to claims 1-3, wherein the oleic acid content is from 55 to 75 wt%.

5. Plant seeds according to claims 1-4, wherein the stearic acid content is from 15 to 50 wt%.

6. Plant seeds according to claim 5, wherein the stearic acid content is from 20 to 40 wt%.

7. Plant seeds according to claims 1-6, wherein the oil has a total level of saturated fatty acids of at least 20 wt%.

8. Plant seeds according to claims 1-7, wherein the oil has a linoleic acid content of less than 20 wt%.

9. Plant seeds according to claims 1-8, characterized in that said seeds are sunflower seeds.

10. Oil having an oleic acid content of more than 40 wt% and a stearic acid content of more than 12 wt% based on the total fatty acid content of said oil, and wherein a maximum of 10 wt% of the fatty acid groups in the sn-2 position of the TAG molecules constituting the oil are saturated fatty acid groups.

11. Oil as claimed in claim 10, as contained in plant seeds as claimed in claims 1-9.

12. Plants grown from plant seeds according to claims 1-9.

13. Plants producing plant seeds according to claims 1-9.

14. Method for producing a plant which forms seeds as claimed in claims 1-9, which method comprises:

a) providing seeds which contain an oil having a stearic acid content of at least 12 wt%;

b) providing seeds which contain an oil having an oleic acid content of at least 40 wt% and a thioesterase activity over stearoyl-ACP of at least 10% of the thioesterase activity over oleoyl-ACP;

c) crossing plants grown from the seeds provided in step (a) and (b);

d) harvesting the F1 seed progeny.

15. Method as claimed in claim 14, further comprising the steps of:

e) planting the F1 progeny seeds to grow plants;

f) self-pollinating the plants thus grown to produce F2 seed;

g) testing the seed for the presence of a stearic acid content of at least 12 wt%, an oleic acid content of at least 40 wt% and a thioesterase activity over stearoyl-ACP of at least 10% of the thioesterase activity over oleoyl-ACP;

h) planting seeds having the desired levels of stearic acid content, oleic acid content and thioesterase activity to grow plants;

i) self-pollinating the plants thus grown to produce F3 seed; and

j) optionally repeating steps g), h) and i) until the desired levels of stearic acid content and oleic acid content and the high thioesterase activity are fixed.

16. Method as claimed in claims 14 and 15, wherein the seeds which contain an oil having a stearic acid content of at least 12 wt% are provided by:

a) mutagenic treatment of seeds having a stearic acid content of less than 12%;

b) producing plants therefrom which are pollinated to produce seeds;

c) testing the seeds for the desired stearic acid content; and

d) optionally repeating steps b) and c).

17. Method as claimed in claims 14-16, wherein the seeds are sunflower seeds.

18. Meal or crushed seeds originating from seeds according to claims 1-9.

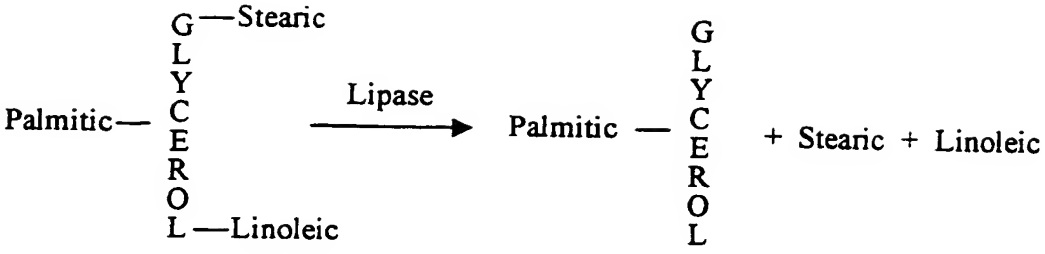
Palmitic—
GLYCEROL
—Stearic
—Linoleic
Lipase
Palmitic —
GLYCEROL
+ Stearic + Linoleic

Figure 1

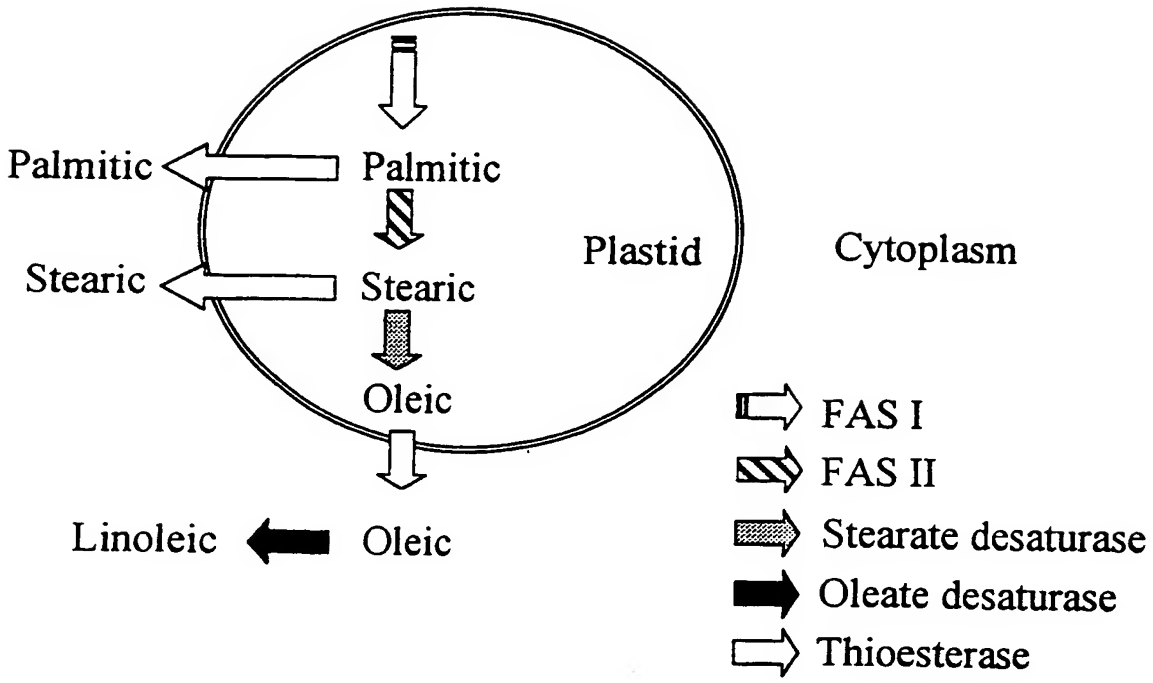
Palmitic
Palmitic
Stearic
Stearic
Oleic
Plastid
Cytoplasm
Linoleic
Oleic
FAS I
FAS II
Stearate desaturase
Oleate desaturase
Thioesterase

Figure 2

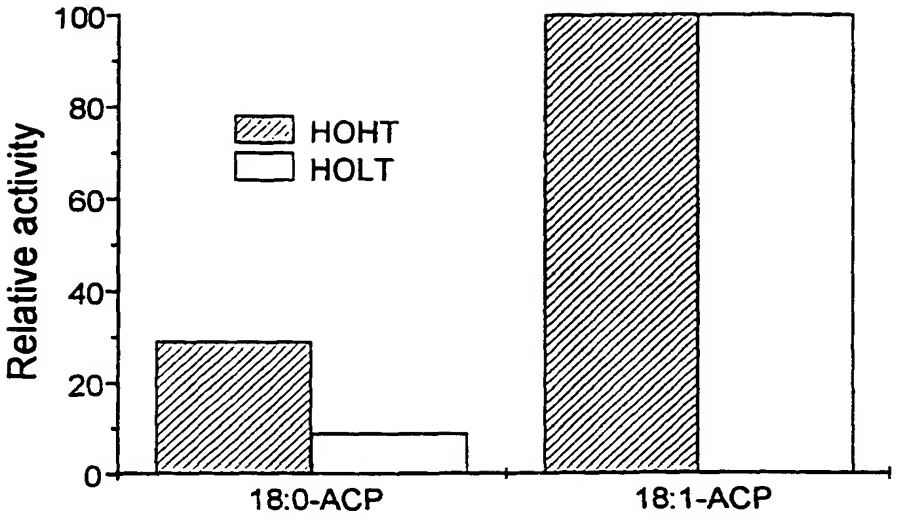

Figure 3

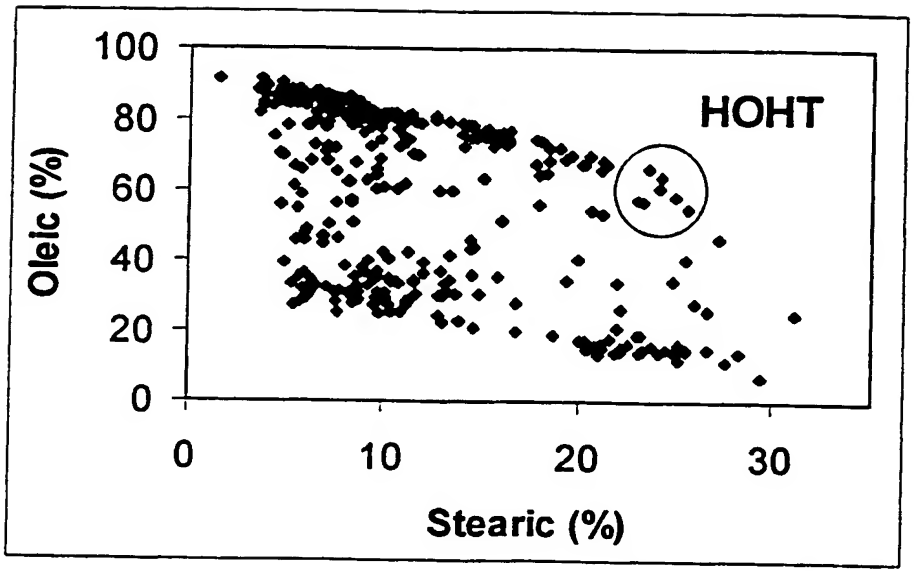

Figure4

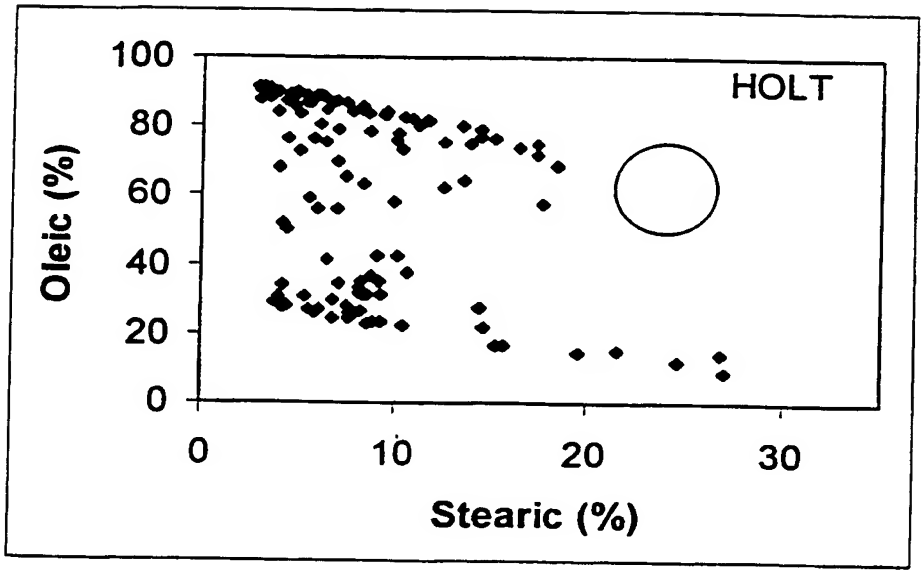

Figure 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/EP 00/05150

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 A01H5/10 A61K7/00 A23D7/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 A01H A61K A23D C11C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)
EPO-Internal, FSTA, BIOSIS, PAJ, WPI Data, COMPENDEX

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 885 643 A (ZHEGONG FAN ET AL) 23 March 1999 (1999-03-23) table 9	10
A	DATABASE FSTA 'Online! INTERNATIONAL FOOD INFORMATION SERVICE (IFIS), FRANFURT/MAIN, DE; AN: 1998-06-n0250, 1997 ALVAREZ-ORTEGA, R.: "Characterization of polar and non polar seed lipid classes from highly saturated fatty acid sunflower mutants" XP002148880 & Lipids, Vol. 32, num. 8, pgs. 833-837 abstract	1,12,13, 18
	-/--	

[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

[X] Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
29 September 2000	18/10/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA	Authorized officer
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL – 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Fonts Cavestany, A

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1992)

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication,where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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